

LEADING ARTICLES—August 24, 1928

"REDS" HAVE MANY MONEY-GETTERS  
NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE COUNCIL  
CAN BANANAS GROW IN GREENLAND?  
TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE  
HOW ABOUT HONESTY?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## "Be Careful"

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 500—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1928

No. 30

## “REDS” HAVE MANY MONEY-GETTERS

The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor calls attention to six money-getting schemes used by Communists to raise money among organized labor.

To link up their movements with the legitimate trade union movement, the “reds” place these words in big type on their letterhead: “Labor Defense Council, National Office, Federation of Labor Building, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago.” Immediately under this in faint typewriting is printed: “New address, 19 South Lincoln Street.”

“Only one person in 10,000 would look close enough to see the fraud,” says the executive board. “Their purpose, of course, is to cover their own identity. The words ‘Labor Defense Council’ have a strong appeal to the unwary and get the money. ‘National Office’ and ‘Federation of Labor Building’ hook the game up with the labor movement nationally and with the Chicago Federation of Labor locally, and by such deception they induce the legitimate trade unions to finance their numerous schemes.

“The Communists operate six different schemes to cause discord in the unions. A local that resists the Communists’ dictatorship is singled out for an attack through one or all of their six schemes.

“The main instrument is the so-called ‘Daily Worker,’ which is used as the character assassin of any individual or group who oppose the nefarious practices of the Communists.

“The next is ‘Trade Union Educational League.’ This is the snare for younger members of our unions. The high sounding title, conveying the impression of trade union education, is deceptive. Its proper title should be ‘The Communist Kindergarten,’ where primer lessons on Communism are taught.

“Then we have the ‘Amalgamationist,’ especially created as an every-once-in-a-while weekly publication whose special mission is to stir up trouble in printing trades local unions, but is used anywhere, any time, to give the spellbinders an opening in a local union to preach the doctrine of the ‘third internationale.’

“The twin baby to the above is the ‘Progressive Building Trades,’ another once-in-a-while weekly which appears when an opportunity presents itself to jimmy their way in building trades locals.

“The next scheme is the launching of the ‘American Negro Labor Congress.’ The twin baby to the ‘negro congress’ is the ‘Irish Famine.’

“The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor exposes the Communists’ tactics because they are sailing under false colors. They dare not openly use their own name as Communists and the American agents of the ‘third internationale.’

### ATTACKS BARBERS’ LAW.

The Oregon Barber School of Portland asks the State Supreme Court to outlaw the Oregon barbers’ law which has been upheld by the Multnomah County Court.

The proprietor of the school alleges that the educational requirements of the act are oppressive and that fewer students are patronizing his institution.

This makes it impossible for the school to grind out its half-trained barbers, and the act, therefore, is confiscatory, unconstitutional and un-American, saith the college professor.

### NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE COUNCIL.

The seventeenth week of New Bedford’s strike of 30,000 textile workers was featured by an investigation of the cause of the strike and the responsibility for its continuance. At this investigation, conducted by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, the New Bedford Textile Council, affiliated with the United Textile Workers and the Manufacturers’ Association, presented their respective cases. It is generally conceded that the union representatives completely smashed the contention of the manufacturers that the proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages was necessitated by competition.

A chart submitted by the New Bedford Textile Council showed that only 13 out of the 81 competing fine goods mills had cut wages before the strike here. Secretary William E. G. Batty of the Textile Council also hit the overpaid incompetents whom he said are holding executive positions in the mills and running them to destruction on the rock of inefficiency.

Another highlight of the week was the arrest of seven Textile Council pickets, headed by Frank J. Manning, Confidential Secretary of the Union. When the police ordered the pickets to disperse they held their ground and their leader replied that the pickets were lawfully assembled. The seven arrests followed.

Two soup kitchens have been added to the five that have been operating for the past two months. The soup lines are growing longer each day and some of the strikers’ children are beginning to show the pinch of poverty. But, so far as actual production is concerned, the strike is still 100 per cent effective. The determination of the strikers in the face of great hardships and suffering is nothing short of noble.

The deadlock is still so complete that the General Strike Committee is seriously considering the issuing of an appeal for coal and children’s winter clothing. The outcome of the strike now depends largely upon the support it will receive from the American Labor movement.

### FIRST AID HINTS

The principal rule of first aid is “Call a doctor,” but there are little things that may be done before the doctor comes, and often slight ailments may be cured at home with remedies available.

Hiccoughs may be stopped by drawing a long breath and holding it as long as possible. Bending forward to touch the toes, while standing on the floor, may bring the desired result. In severe attacks, apply hot vinegar or a mustard plaster on the stomach—and naturally, send for the physician.

Hot, wet cloths, applied to the painful spot, is suggested for earache—or a hop poultice, if hops are handy. Have the patient drink something hot and place a little warm sweet oil on cotton in the aching ear.

Never drop oil or any liquid in the ear if you suspect a foreign body has lodged there. The body may be a pea, a bean, or something that will swell—in which case the cure will be worse than the disease. A little insect will often come out in liquid, but if there is any chance of the foreign body being something that will swell, call a doctor at once.

### CAN BANANAS GROW IN GREENLAND?

An Eastern writer who opposes the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political program insists that if this policy is correct, the British and European labor parties are wrong, and that if they are right, the American policy is wrong.

This is catchy reasoning.

The historic, social, economic and political background of the United States and England, for instance, makes it impossible to compare workers’ tactics. These backgrounds cannot be swept away or ignored by resolutions, oratory or pious hopes. The American tradition and viewpoint—socially, industrially and politically—differ in many respects from those of England.

England historically has faith in government to solve all of a people’s problems. This country was founded by men who rejected that concept and who weaved into the life of America the theory that “the best governed people are the least governed.”

Political parties did not exist when this country was founded. Washington warned of their menace. They developed later and for 75 years partisan frenzy was high. The pendulum is swinging the other way and now party discipline and enthusiasm are at their lowest ebb.

Men flaunt party lines, and in the national Senate is witnessed the phenomena of individuals elected on one party ticket joining with men of the other party to defeat their own party.

This differs from the European bloc system, where an entire political group, rather than individuals in that group, line up with other groups.

England is a compact area of 58,000 square miles, with one language, one national ideal, one common tradition.

The immense area of the United States cannot be compared with any other portion of the world.

The distance between the two oceans is as far as from London to New York. In this far-flung territory is found every race, language and characteristic under the sun. There are sections larger than the whole of England where trade unionism is unknown.

In England and Europe the class line, based on birth, is distinct. Even the best garb of the working class is proof of its rank.

To say that under these conditions, so unknown to America, that American trade unionists should adopt English workers’ tactics, or that English workers should adopt American tactics, is to say that bananas can grow in Greenland.

# BOSS

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**TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday evening, August 15th.

The meeting was called to order by President A. V. Williams at 8 p. m., and on roll call the following were noted absent: T. J. Mahoney, excused; T. Johnson.

Minutes of meeting held August 1st were approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Bill Posters Union No. 44 for W. G. Atrip, vice Peter Harkins. From Painters Union No. 1158 for Harry V. Smith vice E. A. Delaney. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

**Officers Report**—Secretary Desepte reported on his activities since last meeting. On the matter of the automatic picture machine that he had the subjects in the hands of the makers for a bid. Report concurred in.

**Communications**—From San Francisco Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From District Council Retail Clerks requesting a demand for the clerk's union card in the hat stores in San Francisco and Oakland. Noted and filed. From the President of Local No. 261, U. G. W. of A., requesting a demand for Union labeled collars, the Bell brand. Noted and filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, monthly bulletin of fair shops. Filed for reference. From the Walter N. Brunt Press on the merits of their printing. Filed. From James E. Power Co. on giving credit to union men who have a paid up card. Filed. Bills read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters report that the Superior Hat Factory is doing everything it can to get their members to go back to work for them at reduced prices. Do not buy hats made by this factory. Will take survey of demand for their union label to find out if the lack of demand is individual or the fault of the union in not giving enough attention to create a demand for the union label. Post Office Clerks report things fair. Steam Fitters No. 509 picking up. Janitors report things good. Brewery Workers report business good and

all working. Cigar Makers report business is picking up a little; state that there is a lot of scab shops in the city but they are putting on a campaign with the help of their International Vice-President, John Kammer, who is here at the present time. Look for their union label on the cigar box. Garment Cutters report business dull, many laid off. Painters No. 1158 report all their members working. Lithographers report a few out of work; would request a demand for their union label on checks, drafts, can and package goods labels and stationery. Pile Drivers report more members working. Janitors report that the janitresses have been solicited for uniforms and state that they will have to be union-made. Molders report market is well supplied with non-union stove, especially the Peninsula Stove made in Detroit, Mich. State that the Western Foundry of Los Angeles is union. Stereotypers report things fair. Elevator Constructors report a few more at work. Grocery Clerks report all large chain stores are unfair to them. Cracker Bakers report all cracker bakeries in the Bay district are union, also the Golden Bear and Mother's Cookie Co. That the Packers Auxiliary took in seventy new members through the efforts of their new representative. Typographical Union reported on the official record of the International membership and finances.

**New Business**—At this time Brother John Kammer, vice-president of the International Cigar-makers Union addressed the meeting on the method used by the cigar trust to wipe out union factories and the conditions the workers get in them. He made a strong plea for the union-made cigar.

Motion made and seconded to request the Ladies' Auxiliary to have a committee of theirs meet with the Agitation Committee on welfare purposes. Carried. Agitation Committee was also requested to take up the matter of getting more unions to affiliate.

Delegate Smith of Painters No. 1158, spoke on "Literature for the League."

**Receipts**—\$110.66. **Bills Paid**—\$65.50.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again September 5th, 1928.

"Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

**FERRYMEN WIN.**

The Ferryboatmen's Union won a second victory in the Federal courts Monday in its effort to hold the eight-hour day and virtually abolish the 12-hour watch, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a decision of District Judge St. Sure dismissing an impeachment of the arbitration award of 1927.

The appellants in the case are the Southern Pacific Company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Western Pacific and Northwestern Pacific railways as operators of bay ferry steamers. Under authority of the railway labor act, the carriers and ferry employees choose a board of mediation to arbitrate differences over wages and working hours. The wage controversy being settled, only hours were considered, and ferrymen asked that "Rule 6," providing both an eight-hour watch for six days and a watch of twelve hours with a twenty-four hour interim be revised.

The carriers contended that elimination of the long watch would work a hardship on them in maintaining schedules. But the board, October 31, 1927, revised Rule 6 and abolished the long watch with certain minor exceptions. The carriers then attacked the jurisdiction of the board to revise the rule, and filed a suit of impeachment of the board's ruling in the United States District Court.

Harry Wilcox of this city left today for a short business trip to Chicago. The Baptist Church of which he is a member will hold prayer services tonight.—Minneapolis Star.

**POISON GAS CAN'T BE OUTLAWED.**

The country that leads in advanced chemistry will win the next war, Sir James C. Irvine of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, told the American Chemical Society. He ridiculed the value of peace treaties and paper promises to outlaw gas warfare.

"Gas poisoning has been used once and will be used again," he said. "The futility of paper promises has been clearly demonstrated and so long as the chemical factory remains it can be utilized as a factory for gas poisons. While there is a general opinion against this method of warfare, we are swept along by a tide against which it is impossible to struggle."

"The whole machinery of war may be scrapped. Warships may be sunk, armies disbanded and fortresses demolished, but the chemical factory must remain, and so long as it exists it is a potential war factory."

"An organic works designed for large scale preparation of compounds such as dyestuffs requires very little alteration in plant or personnel to be converted in a few hours into a place from which will pour materials more deadly by far than those used in the late war."

The Scotch chemist considered it quite possible that the war of the future may be declared, waged and won in a few days.

"The alterations necessary to convert passenger-carrying airplanes into bombing machines are not serious," he said. "There is no need for heavy guns or the customary materials of war, for the chemical factory can provide the poison shell fillings which the airplanes will distribute on their objectives—and I leave to your imagination what

Squeal French, the head of a lumber company in those objectives are likely to be."

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## TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE.

Whereas, The proposed charter street railway amendment permitting the granting of so-called revocable permits, for which petitions are now being circulated for signatures, provides for the acquisition of ALL the operative railway property of the holder of such so-called revocable permit instead of only the equipment necessary for a unified municipal system; and

Whereas, In view of past experience propaganda of falsehood and misrepresentation can be brought into play to defeat a bond issue necessary to raise funds to take over any corporation owned rail equipment, thus if successful, obviously making the so-called revocable permit the equivalent of a permanent franchise in addition to practically taking away from San Francisco and its street car riding citizens the advantage they now possess in the settlement of the question and turning it over to the privately owned systems; and

Whereas, An examination of the proposed charter amendment would seem to reveal a rather one-sided proposition favoring the privately owned systems and failing to thoroughly safeguard the interests of San Francisco and its street car riding citizens desirous of a continuance of a car fare based on Municipal service at cost instead of an corporation service for profit and dividends; and

Whereas, It is gratifying to note the prompt opposition of daily papers as well as supervisors and labor leaders to the proposed charter amendment granting so-called revocable permits; and

Whereas, The so-called revocable permit is more or less in line with the attempt after one of the Municipal Railway extension bond elections to grab for the privately owned system the Balboa Street, Judah Street and Duboce Tunnel routes, notwithstanding the oft repeated claim at public gatherings by the same individuals before the election that these would be duplications of the routes of the same privately owned system; and

Whereas, Granting the so-called revocable permit sought by the private corporation would not be in keeping with such a slogan as "We are improving San Francisco," any more than a comparatively low wage schedule would improve the condition either of employees or the business of San Francisco merchants or any more than a privately owned street railway system that has not paid dividends for years can continue very long on a five-cent fare since in order to declare dividends for stockholders it would be imperative before many months to "tax" the car users millions of dollars annually by increasing fares, any attempt at denial notwithstanding; and

Whereas, Municipal ownership and operation of street railways has been a decided success in San Francisco despite the propaganda to discredit and destroy it, and as municipal ownership and operation of street railways means fair wages for platform men and other employees, consequently, better business for San Francisco merchants as well as car fares at cost, millions of dollars being saved by car users that in the case of corporation control would be "taxed" to car users in order to pay dividends to stockholders; and

Whereas, Under municipal ownership and operation of the street railways it can be honestly stated, we believe "We are improving San Francisco." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Transportation League go on record as being decidedly opposed to the proposed charter amendment above referred to granting so-called revocable permits which through defeat of necessary bond issues brought about by false propaganda can, in effect, become permanent franchises. And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the daily papers, to the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, and to labor organizations.

HUGO ERNST, President.

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

## Minutes of Special Meeting of Executive Council, San Francisco, August 12, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., by President Dalton. Present: President John F. Dalton, Vice-Presidents E. H. Dowell, John S. Horn, R. W. Robinson, Claude C. Hopkins, C. E. Dowd, Charles J. Crook, Ros. Mannina, Donald Witt, Elma F. Smith, Charles Child, James E. Hopkins, James G. Dewey, George W. Stokel, and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Absent, none.

Official representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods of California were present by invitation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Dalton stated that this meeting had been called mainly for the purpose of carrying into practical effect the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The specific work before this meeting was: (1) To review all available information on candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, (2) to make recommendations to the trade unionists of California regarding such candidates for the State Primary election to be held on Tuesday, August 28.

The following records were on hand for the guidance of those in attendance: (a) The records of United States Senators and Representatives in Congress as compiled by the American Federation of Labor; (b) The records of State Senators and Members of the Assembly as compiled by the California State Federation of Labor; (c) The reports from Central Labor Councils throughout California relative to the attitude of candidates on the questions submitted to them in accordance with the suggestion of the California State Federation of Labor.

After a careful examination and analysis of the before mentioned material, the following recommendations were made for the State Primary election of August 28:

#### Recommendations for the Primary Election Tuesday, August 28, 1928.

In districts omitted there are no recommendations.

**For United States Senator**—Hiram W. Johnson.

**For Congress**—1st District, Clarence F. Lea; 2nd District, Harry L. Englebright; 3rd, Chas. Forrest Curry; 5th, Richard J. Welch; 6th, Albert E. Carter; 7th, Harry E. Barbour; 8th, Cecelia C. Caserly; 9th, William E. Evans; 10th, Joe Crail; 11th, Phil D. Swing.

**For the State Senate**—3rd District, Bert Alford Cassidy; 5th, Thomas McCormack; 7th, J. M. Inman; 9th, William R. Sharkey; 11th, M. B. Johnson; 13th, Calvert L. Bowles; 19th, Tallant Tubbs; 21st, Roy Fellom; 23rd, Thomas A. Maloney; 29th, Joseph L. Pedrotti; 31st, Harrison Cassel; 33rd, Wayne F. Bowen; 35th, E. Neal Ames; 37th, Geo. W. Rochester; 39th, Charles D. Ball.

**For the Assembly**—1st District, Henry McGuinness; 3rd, L. R. Williams; 4th, Forrest R. Young; 5th, Van Bernard; 6th, R. R. Ingels; 8th, Fred B. Noyes; 9th, Mrs. Cora M. Woodbridge; 11th, Frank L. Coombs; 14th, Roy J. Nielsen; 15th, Percy G. West; 17th, Charles F. Reindollar; 19th, Bradford S. Crittenden; 20th, George C. Lawson; 21st, Fred C. Hawes; 22nd, James C. Flynn; 23rd, Joseph F. Burns; 24th, Thomas J. Lenehan; 25th, William B. Hornblower; 26th, Ray Williamson; 27th, Melvyn I. Cronin; 28th, Edgar C. Levey; 29th, Harry F. Morrison; 30th, Robert B. Fry; 31st, B. J. Feigenbaum; 32nd, James A. Miller; 33rd, Chas. A. Oliva; 36th, C. W. Booth; 37th, E. E. Gehring; 38th, Emil A. Perati; 39th, M. J. McDonough; 42nd, John Walter Coleberd; 44th, T. M. Wright; 45th, C. C. Spalding; 46th, Frank B. Collier; 47th, Dan E. Williams; 49th, Elbert G. Adams; 50th, Esther R. Goodrich; 51st, Z. S. Leymel; 52nd, S. L. Heisinger; 53rd, Chris N. Jaspersen; 54th, W. E. Martin; 56th, Grace S. Dorris; 57th, Isaac Jones; 62nd, Harry E. Insley; 63rd, G. E. de Staute; 65th, Wm. Henry Brown Gadd; 66th, William M. Byrne;

67th, Eleanor Miller; 68th, Percival J. Cooney; 69th, Paul W. Kenney; 70th, Edward H. Diehl; 71st, Frank McGinley; 72nd, Byron B. Brainard; 73rd, Charles H. V. Lewis; 74th, Joseph B. Bass; 77th, John E. Wherrell; 78th, Myron D. Witter; 80th, Crowell D. Eddy.

The meeting adjourned at 4 p. m., to meet again at the call of the President.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Seal) PAUL SCHARRENBURG,  
Secretary.

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**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DECREASE.**

By Ralph F. Couch.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Labor disputes in the United States are on the decline, United States Labor Department figures show.

A drop of nearly 400 per cent in eight years in the number of controversies between workers and employers is revealed by a study of the latest reports published by the department. For the most recent year considered a decrease of over 40 per cent is found.

Strikes and lockouts recorded during 1927 number 734, it is shown. During 1926 there were 1035. In 1925 the number was 1301, in 1924 it was 1249 and in 1923 it was 1553. The total for 1922 is placed at 1112. In 1921 it was 2385 and in 1920 it rose to 3411.

Fewer workers in the aggregate also were involved in labor disputes during 1927 than in the preceding years, it is indicated. Approximately 476 employees on the average were involved in the disputes reported to the department for 1927. This was less than in any year except 1925 and 1926. The slightly lower averages for these years were, however, more than offset by the greater number of disputes occurring.

The early months of each year are shown to be the time when labor disputes are most frequent. Preliminary reports for this period of 1928 give promise that a further decrease in the number of labor difficulties may be looked for this year.

**MAILERS' NOTES.**

By Leroy C. Smith.

Our regular monthly meeting, held Sunday the 19th, was well attended. President Christie rendered a comprehensive report of the scale committee's negotiations relative to the signing of a new wage scale agreement with the local publishers, which was well received and unanimously adopted. C. J. Ross, outside chairman, presented a written report of his survey of conditions in the job branch, which gives promise of the union extending its jurisdiction over work in that branch of the industry. The two pending applications for membership were made a special order of business at the September meeting, immediately after the roll call. A resolution seeking to change the method of levying assessments and the period for which overtime may be accumulative was referred to the by-laws committee. The quarterly report of the secretary-treasurer was read and approved as read. Chapel reports showed harmony prevailing in various chapels.

Edward P. Garrigan, looking the picture of health, has returned to the mailer grind and reports having had an enjoyable tour of the Northwest. He desires to extend thanks to members of Portland and Seattle locals for courtesies extended himself and family while visiting those cities.

Wm. D. Williams, galley man on the Chronicle, accompanied by his wife, enjoyed a pleasant two weeks' auto trip through the northern part of

the State, both acquiring healthy tanned complexions thereby. George Cheney, foreman on the Bulletin, has returned from a two weeks' vacation. O. Benson officiated as "chief skipper" during Foreman Cheney's absence. Leroy E. Pettijohn, former member of Cleveland, Ohio, Mailers' Union, but now a graduate attorney-at-law in that city, is paying the West a visit, the guest of S. J. Finnegan, Call chapel, while in this city. Mr. Pettijohn is thinking seriously of locating in this city.

George F. Hepp of the Examiner chapel died suddenly at his mother's home in this city on the 19th from an acute attack of heart disease. Funeral services were held from the parlors of Julius Godeau, Van Ness avenue, on the 22nd. Mr. Hepp was a charter member of this local. He was foreman of the Chronicle mailing room for several years. A mother and three sisters survive him, and to whom we extend our sympathies in their bereavement.

E. ("Alec") McLeod arrived from Los Angeles. James Mallay and wife departed this week for vacation at Lere, Nevada. Wm. Humphry, Jr., deposited a traveler from Salt Lake City, Utah.

**INDEPENDENT DEALER NEEDS HELP.**

Squeal French, the head of a lumber company in Iowa, writes in Forbes Magazine of the troubles of the small merchant, in competition with the chains. He urges the manufacturers to rush to the aid of the dealers who distribute their products. He points out, also, the need for the small merchants to learn from their powerful rivals.

The independent retailer is surrounded by powerful competitors. Where there have been dozens of retailers, who owned not only their own stores, but their residences as well, we now have many chain stores with rented buildings and managers or representatives in rented homes. The direct aid that the former merchants gave to schools and local enterprises, organizations and improvements, has disappeared and the citizens of the locality have to accept increased taxation. Since every community is meeting bonded indebtedness for schools and municipal improvements of some kind, the loss of revenue creates a civic problem.

Chain stores carry a smaller stock, have a greater turnover and do a larger business than do the independent retailers. In smaller towns, the chain will draw from a larger radius than the independent stores and get new business, but it usually can only take business away from the independent dealer who has his nose to the grindstone and his ear to the floor, lest the wolf attack and devour him.

Business, today, requires the best in every man if success is to be attended. When the independent retailer gets into chain store competition, which he is unable to cope with, he should have some new selling plan. His manufacturer or wholesaler should provide him with that program. The manufacturer should be his active ally to meet this powerful competition.

From the London Daily Mail is taken the following quotation from a speech delivered in Moscow by Bukharin: "We are organizing illegal work in the capitalist countries. The basis for underground organizations, particularly in the armies, navies, and such like, has been laid down. The problem of connecting the legal and illegal work in the armies and navies is very acute, and it is obvious that I can not enter into details on this subject." When the soviet apologists say the soviet government is one thing and the red international is another they lie. When they say they are not making war on the institutions and governments and labor movements of other countries they lie and they know they lie and most Americans know they lie. Perhaps if Mr. Bukharin keeps on talking like this all Americans will come to know that they lie.

It is said that when Lincoln was stricken with smallpox he told his attendant to "Send up the office seekers and tell them I have something I can give each of them."

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## LABOR QUERIES.

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—Under what circumstances was the label of the Cigar Makers' Union first used?

A.—The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor says: "Originally the cigar makers' label was a weapon against Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast, which was threatening to deal a blow at the American standard of living from which it might never have recovered. The cigar makers of San Francisco and other coast cities first used a white label on all cigars to indicate that they were made under union conditions and not by coolies in filthy sweatshops."

Q.—Who said: "Organized labor owes allegiance to no political party. It is not partisan to any political party. It is partisan to principles, the principles of freedom, justice and democracy."?

A.—This declaration was adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in 1920.

## GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of meeting held in the Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 18, 1928.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Thomas A. Maloney.

Roll Call of Officers—All present. Attendance record of delegates kept by the Sergeant-at-arms.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Committees—Committee of Arrangements reported that the advertising program is now being carried out in every detail, the 24-sheet posters on bill boards already being posted, and the street car posters having been distributed to the various companies; the newspaper advertising is also to begin during the coming week.

The program for the athletic events has been given to the press, and includes the following features:

1. 75-yard dash—Scratch.
2. 440-yard dash—Handicap.
3. 880-yard run—Handicap.
4. 2-mile race—Handicap.
5. 4-men relay—Scratch. (Each man to run 220 yards).
6. Pole vault—Handicap.
7. Running high jump—Handicap.
8. Shot put—Handicap.

Valuable cups will be awarded for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners in all events, and a special cup for the Relay race. Entries close Friday, August 31, 1928, with Al Katchinski, or P. A. A. Headquarters, 835 Phelan building.

Committee on Prizes for the athletic events has practically secured all cups required and is now assembling them for display in some downtown store. Donations of merchandise and other valuable gifts for prizes at the gate were reported and with additional donations expected during the coming week, it appears that there will be an abundance of such prizes. Complete list of donors of prizes will appear on the printed program to be distributed at the entrance of the California Park on the day of the celebration.

Additional tickets and orders for buttons have been received during the week, and arrangements may also be made to sell the button, which is the emblem of the day, at the entrance to the park at a nominal price. As a sample of fine co-operation given, we mention the announcement of Electrical Workers No. 6, who has passed a motion to give

every member that shows up at the celebration, a free ticket at the gate.

The question of speaker was laid over to the next meeting to enable the committee to get in personal touch with the person the committee has in view. This feature is sure to be a part of the program and will take place in a separate part of the grounds so as not to interfere with other events

that require continued and uninterrupted attention on the part of those taking part therein.

The meeting then adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet again Saturday evening, August 25, at 8:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

THOMAS DOYLE,

Secretaries.

## Buy Union Stamped Shoes

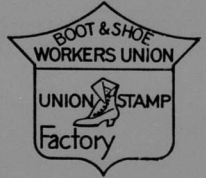
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

### Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

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246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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CHARLES L. BAINE  
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929

Every demand for the union label causes the merchant to think a little more of the desirability of having his shelves stocked with union-made goods, and when the merchant, in turn, mentions the fact to the manufacturer, that worthy person will be impressed with the idea that there are possibilities of increasing his output by putting the label on the things he produces. By demanding the union label the members of unions can start an endless chain proposition that will carry the entire labor movement forward at a rapid pace, and it is really surprising that more members do not see the value of it and put it into effect, if for no other reason than solely in order to help themselves. But the effect of the demand for the label is always the same without regard for what the reason may be that prompts it, therefore there is room for all to practice this more desirable custom and add to the progress of the entire labor movement.

The Colorado Federation of Labor has withdrawn its petition for a workmen's compensation referendum because it has been found that thousands of signatures were spurious. Organized labor indorsed the referendum, but failed to volunteer in sufficient numbers to secure signatures. Officers of the Federation were compelled to employ solicitors, who were paid on the basis of signatures secured. More than 10,000 names and addresses were taken from the telephone book by solicitors who, it is discovered, were secretly working with foes of the proposed legislation. The Colorado Labor Advocate says trade unionists have again learned the bitter lesson that they must depend upon themselves. Their failure to act will permit the killing and maiming of workers for another two years. Protests are futile when not backed by action. Opponents of social progress will publicly sympathize with workers while they secretly smile at their inertia. These opponents do not fear resolutions passed by men who depend upon others to remove wrong. Self-help alone breeds respect. Colorado workers will have two years to realize the effects of a contrary policy.

## WHAT ABOUT HONESTY?

A very interesting question has been raised in a campaign in one of the Maryland Congressional districts, where two men, both fair to labor, are contending for the office of Congressman. The two candidates are Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman, whom delegates to the Labor Council will remember as having made a brief address to the assembled delegates one evening while in San Francisco with a number of other members of Congress on their way to Alaska on a trip of investigation, and the other, former Congressman David J. Lewis, father of the parcel post system and at one time a member of the Federal Tariff Commission.

Zihlman has been in the House twelve years and voted for the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act, according to Labor, organ of the railroad organizations published in the National Capital, and has been backed in his campaigns by the Anti-Saloon League. Recently Rev. F. Berry Plummer of that League called on Lewis to state his position on prohibition and the enforcement of the Volstead law, which he described as among "the most important political questions in America at the present time."

Lewis replied that he had obeyed the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act "in letter and in spirit ever since they became laws of the land."

Then he suggested that Dr. Plummer should submit the following question to Congressman Zihlman:

"Have you, Mr. Zihlman, given faithful obedience to the Volstead Act for which you voted, or is it true, as generally stated, that you have been violating the act at pleasure since its passage?"

At first Zihlman was disposed to be facetious in his treatment of Lewis' query. He told newspaper men he knew "a half dozen ways by which a dry Congressman could get a drink without violating the law." Later he denied making that statement and refused to cast further light on his personal habits.

Dr. Plummer has gone to Zihlman's rescue by declaring:

"I do not know whether Mr. Zihlman drinks or not. All I can say is I believe it is safer to have a man in office who is politically dry, even if he is personally wet, than a man who is personally dry and might be politically wet."

The frankness of the prohibitionist in this instance will give the people a very fair idea of why we have such a crazy constitutional amendment on the statute books of our country, and it should also cause some of the really honest people who have been favoring prohibition to sit up and take notice. It should also serve to convince everybody that a majority of the people of this country are not actually prohibitionists and that, for that reason, it is impossible to enforce a law that millions of people deliberately violate because they feel that it is an infringement upon their personal liberty and has been made a law by corruption and deceit, and that it is breeding more and more of that sort of thing every day it stands as the law of the land.

Whether the record of Congressman Zihlman, as given by Labor, is correct or otherwise, we are not just now in a position to determine, but we do know that he has not observed the law, even if he was among those in Congress who were responsible for putting the two measures through. When he was in San Francisco on the visit referred to above we saw him drink beer. We are sure of this, because we were helped to a glass out of the same keg, at a party to which about fifty persons were invited, nearly all of whom were in attendance.

There are many members of Congress who belong in the same category, who continually drink wet and vote dry, who in public wear long faces and endeavor to convince the people they meet that they are models of consistency and would not for anything in the world take a drink of anything stronger than one-half of one per cent. The ranks of the prohibitionists are harboring millions of just such hypocrites and the leaders of the movement know it, but so long as the hypocrites serve their purpose they are welcomed into the fold.

A visit to Sacramento during a session of the Legislature will be sufficient to convince anyone in search of the truth that our State legislative body is also honey-combed with the same type of representatives and that the whole scheme is the work of the most monumental hypocrites that ever cursed a civilized nation.



**THE CHERRY TREE**

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Talking firms have aroused a controversy in Ohio. Can the movie censors cut out the talk? If they can censor conversation in the talking films, do they infringe on freedom of speech? It is a question that the courts will decide upon eventually. Meanwhile, perhaps the issue will result in helping to win the war against censorship in general. The idea of censorship in a democracy is about as sensible as having a king and popular suffrage simultaneously.

The textile industry is indicted on another count. It has long stood charged before the nation with paying near-starvation wages, which have driven the textile workers of New Bedford and other New England cities to strike. Now comes the American Engineering Council and charges that accidents in the textile industry are both too frequent and too severe. The council's Committee on Safety and Production, in reporting on a study of safety and production in New England textile mills, says: "That portion of the textile industry assayed shows almost invariably an undesirable accident and production performance. Decreases in the rates of production are generally accompanied by increases in both the accident frequency and severity rates, the increases in the severity rates being very marked." Certain mills have demonstrated, however, that this need not be the situation, according to the engineers, who in their field study obtained accident and production data from 41 textile companies in 17 states. Significant testimony as to the dollars-and-cents value of preventing accidents was given by the president of one large cotton mill. He said, according to the report, that "savings accrue where safety work has minimized accidents, and that the cost of accidents very largely exceeds the cost of safety. It very naturally follows that lost-time accidents impede production and reduce it. Furthermore, if accidents are kept to a minimum, necessarily this results in less absence of operatives from their posts and reduced labor turnover. We believe it to be a matter beyond doubt that frequent labor turnover begets an increase in accidents, owing to the fact that new employees are not familiar with risks and endanger their safety unconsciously and unintentionally."

Commenting on the regiments of young men and women graduates from American colleges and universities, Dr. Glenn Frank says they constitute a kind of domestic immigration problem. They represent a fresh addition to the working life of the nation and must be assimilated. This assimilation will depend largely upon what the student brings to the state in the way of ideas, ideals and points of view. The state hopes that the graduates will be worthy representatives of the spirit of genuine liberalism—a liberalism that means an honest facing of all the facts, a sustained skepticism of slogans and a willingness to give the other man the right to think differently. The state hopes that the graduates will seek to practice and to perfect the art of self-government. Not self-government that is simply the mechanical voting scheme of majority rule, but self-government that is actually government of self, for finally politically self-government will play a losing game unless its citizens practice self-government. The state would like to be rid of the necessity of playing nursemaid to its citizens through a thousand and one laws and regulations that would not be necessary if enough citizens realized that the heart of self-government is the government of self.

**WIT AT RANDOM**

"I hear your son's at college."  
 "Yep."  
 "How's he doing?"  
 "Pretty good, I guess; he's taking three courses. I've just paid out ten dollars for Latin, ten dollars for Greek and a hundred dollars for Scotch."

A West Virginia dorky, a blacksmith, recently announced a change in the business, as follows:  
 "Notice:—De copardnership heretofore resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owed de firm will settle with me, and dem what de firm owed will settle with Mose."

"Good heavens! Who gave you that black eye?"  
 "A bridegroom for kissing the bride after the ceremony."  
 "But surely he didn't object to that ancient custom?"  
 "No—but it was two years after the ceremony."

Long Boy—Big boy, wuz George Washington as honest as dey sez he wuz?

Shorty—Ah tell you, nigger, George wuz the honestest man dat ever wuz born.

Long Boy—Den, how come they close de banks on his birthday?

A case came before a police court involving the ownership of an eight-day clock. After listening to both sides, the magistrate turned to the plaintiff.

"You get the clock," he said gravely.  
 "And what do I get?" complained the accused.  
 "You get the eight days," replied the magistrate.

Customer—I've brought that last pair of trousers to be resealed. You know, I sit a lot.

Tailor—Yes, and perhaps you've brought the bill to be receipted, too. You know, I've stood a lot.

Wife (in a telegram from a spa)—In four weeks I have reduced my weight by half. How long shall I stay?

Husband (wiring back)—Another four weeks.—Cleveland Press.

"You will want to enter something for the county fair, I suppose," said the chairman of the agricultural society to Mr. Timothy.

"Waal, yas," was the reply. "You may put me down for the biggest hog in the country."

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 Hayes Valley Office, 493 Hayes Street.  
 North Beach Office, 1500 Stockton Street.  
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**AND WE SHALL CONTINUE TO SELL W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, AT THE SAME OLD PRICES, AS LONG AS OUR PRESENT STOCK LASTS. THIS MEANS A SAVING TO YOU OF ALMOST \$1.00 A PAIR.**

You are sure of these values because the original fair and square retail price, which is stamped on the sole of every shoe at the factory during the process of manufacture, guarantees honest dealings.

These are wonderful shoes at such reasonable prices. Come in today and look them over.

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At the August meeting of No. 21 the secretary reported a membership of 1467. Applications for membership were received from H. E. Bazire, C. W. Farquhar, T. E. Johnson, L. R. Jurgens, E. V. Quinn, W. C. Reynolds and H. R. Slattery. The following new members were obligated: E. E. Bull, E. H. Cagley, J. I. Cortes, R. A. Mattoch, M. Verkljan and R. J. Young, and in addition C. A. Boot, A. E. Eyslee, A. W. Farmer, G. E. Kabatchnick and L. A. Manzo were obligated as apprentice members. The officers reported that the sum of \$331.80 was contributed by members for the relief of one of our members ill with tuberculosis. The matter of forming a women's auxiliary was laid over until a later date. Section 43 and Section 39 of the local law were amended. John Kammer, representing the Cigarmakers' International Union, addressed the meeting, and "Billy Jones," a pioneer member of the United Mine Workers, also addressed the meeting. The scale committee submitted the draft of a newspaper scale for 1929, which, with some amendments, was adopted.

J. M. Parker of the Parker Printing Company sails on September 5th on the steamship Maunganui for a nine months' tour of the islands of the South Pacific. Mr. Parker expects to spend a portion of his time in New Zealand.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Millett sailed on the Manchuria on August 18th for Boston.

Charles Houck of Los Angeles visited in San Francisco last week while on the way East. Mr. Houck anticipates attending the Charleston convention.

W. J. Carson drew his traveler and is now employed at the State Office in Sacramento.

Three of San Francisco's delegates left for the Charleston convention this week. E. F. Scheneck departed on Friday, C. E. Booth, accompanied by Mrs. Booth, on Saturday, and the writer on Thursday. Charles Cantrell leaves next week for the convention.



The above exclusive photo (by Typographical Topics' staff photographer) shows Chairman L. L. Heagney of the San Francisco News chapel surveying the seventh course at a banquet recently attended by himself, Bert Coleman, Phil Scott and other members of the chapel. The menu, as described by Heagney, was as follows: The first course, enchiladas Spanish; the second course, enchiladas Italian; the third course, enchiladas Mexican; the fourth course, enchiladas French; the fifth course, enchiladas Russian; the sixth

course, plain enchiladas; the seventh course, enchiladas with chicken, the chicken being the dancer pictured in the photo; but Heagney, though one of the big men of No. 21, had partaken so freely of the first six courses that he claims to have been unable to enjoy the seventh course, though Coleman, Scott, et al., insist that Heagney was the first of the crowd to reach the front row of seats. Friends of Heagney will be safe in prefacing an invitation to dinner with the remark that enchiladas will be served.

Notes From News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.



S-s-s-h—Boys, it was a treat for rheumy optics. Many of us have existed nigh onto a half century, have gone far and beheld much, but the most swell elegant vista ever was Harry Crotty in cap, sweater—and knickers! Yes, sir, Harry ably and sportsmanly represented dear old Kansas City at the South of Market Boys' picnic.

D. K. Stauffer has accepted a position as salesman with the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Salesmanship is new to him and a sub protects Don's "sit" while he paddles around in shallow water before venturing out into the middle of the stream.

A big buck, victim to Clarence Davy's unerring aim, repaid a long wait for opening of the deer season following a hunting trip to the hills above Healdsburg. He wasn't hunting for it, but Clarence also found a sore knee when he took a header into a rock-strewn canyon.

Thinking he was away on vacation as he had planned, members of the chapel were unpleasantly surprised to hear that Pop Piersol is sick. Several months ago Pop laid off, indicating he was intending an extensive Eastern tour. Instead he took to his bed and only recently was able to leave the house.

In the days of his young manhood Pop Greer ran a newspaper in Oklahoma and was a politician whose name was known in states other than his own. That he is not forgotten was shown on the occasion of the Hoover Palo Alto ceremonies, when Pop was the recipient of two complimentary tickets through the courtesy of Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican vice-presidential nominee.

Miss Lucille Davis took her blonde halo to Pasadena, the old home town, for a week or so, perhaps figuring that too much 'Frisco fog might dull its auburn sheen. After a visit with the folks and exposure to sunny Southern California temperature, she ought to be able to stand another year of local climate.

Tijuana is a live town, states Red Balthasar, home from vacation; live and hot and perspiration oozed out of every pore, oozed out nearly as fast as his money evaporated, accounting for Red being gone only three weeks, when he hoped to stay five or six.

A mountain sojourn renewed the spark of life in Apprentice Jerry Wright, who reports that a

fortnight in the Santa Cruz hills made him feel just right and filled him with "wim and wigor."

No more should Chuck Adams be called a Powell street cowboy. Part of his vacation is being spent in Salinas, the rodeo town, whose sons and daughters are born in a saddle and early become adepts at throwing the bull, although 'tis doubtful if they can teach Chuck much about the latter.

Twenty odd years back Harry Fulton left the corn-growing state of Iowa. Ever since he's craved corn on the ear and, to satisfy himself that Iowa corn really is as good as he recollects, he and Mrs. Fulton departed the other day by automobile for the old home state, stopping in Oklahoma to visit a son.

Advertising picked up a little, so Chick Smoot's monicker disappeared from the slipboard. No sooner had Chick been slipped a "sit" again than he slipped a sub, hitched up the family gondola and zoomed into space, destination unknown, but, hazarding a guess, one wouldn't be far wrong if he looked for Chick's camp on the banks of a stream where the fish bite regularly and often.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes

The ways of the golfer, etc., etc. Dave Anley is still following the little white pill around our famous Lincoln Park links. Dave says the first hundred or so rounds are hard, tough in fact, and those that follow are repetitions of the first. Also, he has been forbidden to discuss the royal and ancient game within earshot of friend wife. Maybe she's right.

Some local golf scores are bound to be lowered this week. Louie Muir, one of the many demon golfers of this chapel, hired a sub, and it goes without saying that he will be spending considerable time guiding a golf ball around the links.

Jerry Heilman packed the family gas buggy with the necessary equipment and hied himself and family to Lake Tahoe for a week's vacation from the worries of wrong fonts, commas and wild-eyed operators.

N. Walker decided he wanted to see what brand of scenery Oregon and Washington had to offer. He is piloting his car north on the Redwood Highway to Portland and expects to take in part of the Columbia River Highway.

"Doc" Walker returned to his grind this week. He says he spent his time tramping around the woods. Where? You will have to ask him yourself.

Machinist Chipman received cuts and bruises about the head and legs by being hit by a street car. His injuries were not sufficient to incapacitate him any length of time.

Chet and Glenn Martin had the experience of greeting an uncle, H. S. Palmer of Portland, Ore., whom they had not seen since 1912.

Bob Fleming suffered a slight sprained ankle last week, but was not inconvenienced to any great extent.

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**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL****Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 17, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President R. H. Baker.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Stanton was excused on account of being absent from the city.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Waitresses Union, Elizabeth Kelley, vice Della McAdams, deceased.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades Council; Nels Soderberg, sending greetings from International Convention of Tailors, at Chicago; Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council calling attention to unfairness of the Pickwick Stage Company, and asking delegates to Sacramento Convention of the California State Federation of Labor not to patronize any Pickwick busses; Central Labor Council of Long Beach containing a statement of reasons for abandoning the holding of a Labor Day celebration at the Pacific Southwest Exposition at Long Beach by reason of unfair attitude of that concern; Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers at Atlantic City, N. J., calling attention to unfairness of Harry Hackney's Fishing out the Windown Sea Food Grill at Atlantic City and requesting all visitors to that city to stay away from this grill; from the Pacific Telephone Company, giving notice that the Council's phone number will be changed to Market 0056, as soon as the new dial system is installed.

**Reports of Unions**—Cooks No. 44, appropriated \$50 for Labor Day tickets and appointed a committee on the five-day week. Alaska Fishermen reported a good season in Alaska fisheries, and purchased 50 tickets for Labor Day. Office Employees reported on public hearings before committee of Board of Supervisors, on standardization of salaries, and Charter amendment for A Public Utilities Commission, and requested inter-

ested parties to attend. Ornamental Plasterers adopted resolutions asking Governor to pardon Thomas J. Mooney; are opposed to standardization and assigned a list of objections. Grocery Clerks: Chain stores all unfair; will hold an outing at Neptune Beach on the following Sunday. United Garment Workers donated \$50 for Labor Day and adopted resolutions for Thomas Mooney's pardon. Electrical Workers No. 6 will present members with a ticket who attend the Labor Day celebration; passed resolution for pardon of Thos. Mooney. Sailors have passed the resolutions in behalf of Thomas Mooney. Transportation League: Delegate Ernst reported on their activities to solve the city's transportation problems and asked for attendance at their meetings.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and same were ordered paid.

**Reports of Special Committees**—Committee on the Public Utility Amendment reported several changes secured that indicate some improvements in the proposal and asks delegates and parties interested to attend Standardization of Salaries before Civil Service Committee on Wednesday evenings and the Judiciary Committee meeting on Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m. dealing with the Public Utility amendment.

**Report of Joint Labor Day Committee**—Adopted as printed in Clarion.

**Report of Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee**—Read as printed in Labor Clarion. On motion the minutes of the meeting were altered to read "meeting," wherever the word "convention" were used in said report, on the ground that the committee is appointed by the Council and has no independent function. Report as amended concurred in.

**Organizing Committee**—Anthony Brenner of the Machinists Union was nominated to fill vacancy on the committee.

**New Business**—Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send out a letter to the unions requesting them to oppose the proposed civil service classification of positions and scheme to standardize salaries. Motion carried.

Motion was made that the Non-Partisan Committee bring recommendations on candidates for the Judiciary. After debate, the motion was lost.

Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to consider charter amendment being circulated to grant revocable franchises to street car companies. Carried.

Brother Zant addressed the Council on the petition now being circulated on behalf of the private street car companies and opposing same.

Brother John Kammer, vice-president of the Cigar Makers International Union, addressed the Council on the condition of the trade in this city, and his efforts to reorganize the industry in this locality.

Moved that when the Council adjourn this evening, it do so out of respect to the memories of Thomas Rooney of Stationary Firemen; Brother Chazel of Electrical Workers, and Sister Della McAdams of Waitresses No. 48. Carried.

**Receipts**—\$558.95. **Expenses**—\$656.95.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

Landlady—I think you had better board elsewhere.

Boarder—Yes, I often had.

Landlady—Often had what?

Boarder—Had better board elsewhere.—M. I. T. Voo Doo.

The gum-chewing girl  
And the cud-chewing cow  
Are somewhat alike  
Though different, somehow.  
What difference?  
Oh yes, I see it all now.  
It's the thoughtful look  
On the face of the cow.

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San Francisco Los Angeles Portland  
1928

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

**DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE**

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Rooney of the stationary firemen, Frank A. Chazel of the electrical workers, Walter Garrity of the teamsters, W. T. Wittmaack of the bakery wagon drivers, Geo. F. Hepp of the mailers, Chas. Holstein of the cooks, Thomas J. Shahan of the electrical workers.

Will J. French of the State Department of Industrial Relations and a member of the Typographical Union, will be the orator of the day at the University of California on Labor Day. Each year the State Federation of Labor furnishes a speaker for the university on Labor Day, and French is the selection for this year.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has voted to present a free ticket to the Labor Day celebration to each member at the gate to the grounds. This plan was adopted to insure the presence at the celebration of every member receiving a ticket, as on former occasions where tickets were given out before the celebration many receiving them did not put in an appearance. Nothing of that kind can occur this year.

Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, has accepted an invitation to address Carpenters' Union, Local 483, at the next meeting, on Monday, August 27th, at 112 Valencia street. Mathewson will speak on the work of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, of which he is chief. He will also explain the meanings of the amendments made to the labor laws which passed the 1927 session of the Legislature and which were approved by Governor Young. The Labor Commissioner will also describe the part which organized labor has played in the establishment of fair working conditions and in the promotion of social and labor legislation. It is expected that this meeting will be well attended; it will be open to the public.

Hearings on the proposed standardization of city salaries as recommended by the Civil Service Commission were continued last Wednesday night in the chambers of the Board of Supervisors at the City Hall, Chairman Jesse C. Colman of the Civil Service Committee of the board presiding.

Elizabeth Kelly has succeeded Della McAdams, who recently passed away, as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Waitresses' Union, and was seated at the meeting last Friday evening.

Anthony Brenner of Machinists' Union No. 68 was elected a member of the Organizing Committee of the Labor Council last Friday night. Brenner takes the place left vacant by the departure of Jack Weinberger, who is now in Chicago in the service of the International Union.

John Kammer, vice-president of the International Cigarmakers' Union, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council, giving a very strong argument for an increased demand for the union label, particularly the label of the cigarmakers. Kammer will be in this vicinity for several months in an effort to strengthen the local organizations of his craft and he asks the active co-operation of all trade unionists in the work that he expects to do along this line. Many things have operated to reduce the membership of this old organization and it is hoped that it may again be in a position to resume its former proud place in the American labor movement.

The addresses being delivered by Andrew Furuseth throughout the district represented by Congressman Free are being very largely attended and the veteran trade unionist is giving labor people the bad record of that representative ever since he became a member of Congress. Last Wednesday

night he addressed the largest gathering of unionists that ever got together in Santa Barbara. He has several other dates to fill in various sections of the district between now and election day.

Last Friday night the Labor Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of Thomas Rooney and Frank A. Chazel, both former delegates to the Council and during their time in that capacity very active in the affairs of the trade union movement. Both left enviable records of achievement behind them that should inspire the rising generation of unionists.

Last Tuesday night Ralph McLeran, during the past fifteen or twenty years a building contractor and member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, passed away at St. Francis Hospital. He was for many years a member of the Millmen's Union, and during his lifetime rendered great service to the organized workers, both as a union man and as a contractor.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council is now busy making a study of the initiative ordinance, now being circulated with the purpose in view of the granting of revokable franchises to privately owned street car lines in this city. It is understood that the proposition is sponsored by the Down Town Association, and the Transportation League is on record in opposition to it, as it is claimed that it would act as a hindrance to a final solution of our transportation problem and give great advantage to the privately owned lines.

Holding that a shorter week is the remedy for unemployment, Bricklayers' Unions of the Bay district, Nos. 7 and 8, have adopted the five-day week, to take effect on September 1st, according to announcement by Edward L. Nolan, vice-president of No. 7, and Harry Hopper, president of No. 8. This will not affect monthly salaried men working for corporations or city, State or Federal employees. Members of both unions are now working less than five days a week, owing to slack construction work, the announcement states.

### BOOK SHOWS LABOR'S PROGRESS.

Interesting reminders of what organization has accomplished for the workers in the last quarter of a century appears in the "Legislative Year Book for 1928," issued by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. Here is a paragraph:

"Conditions have changed during the last 25 years. Unions at that time did not count for much, and organization was in its infancy. Most men worked 55 to 60 hours per week. There was no 8-hour day, no Saturday afternoon off, no fair-wage clause to protect the worker against the unscrupulous contractor. There was no compensation act for the injured, and sometimes a fight took place before a man could be taken to the hospital because he was minus the price of the ambulance to take him. In those days there were no grievance committees to take care of the petty injustices such as 'ragging on the job.' Extra pay for overtime was seldom thought of in those days, and sometimes even Sunday work was performed at the same rate of pay."

This retrospect, the Year Book suggests, should give inspiration for the struggles of the future which holds the possibilities of achievements growing in importance, as organization grows.

"Doesn't Joe ever get tired of his wife's continued sulkiness?"

"I think not. He says when she's good-natured she sings."—Boston Transcript.

### MACHINES CUT CROP COST.

Further decreases in the costs of production through expanded use of large scale machine units, are in prospect for agriculture during the current harvest season. Particular emphasis is placed on increased use of the combine harvester, the machine which is revolutionizing grain production in certain of the wheat states.

Last year half of the wheat of Kansas was cut and harvested with the combine, and this year it is estimated that the wheat crop of entire countries will be handled in this manner. Expansion also is found in Texas and Oklahoma. A few combines are found in Pennsylvania, and several orders have been placed by states as far east as Maine.

The combine now in use enables two men to harvest from 400 to 500 acres of grain in 15 days of actual work. It reduces the amount of labor for harvesting 400 acres from 120 days of man labor to 30 days.—F. M. Russell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

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